

The Herald of Freedom.

G. W. BROWN, Editor.  
Lawrence, Saturday, April 14, 1855.

H. A. BROWN, Esq., is our authorized agent for the Herald of Freedom, and all his contracts pertaining to the paper will be binding on the firm. Letters addressed to us at Buffalo, N. Y., will be promptly attended to by him. Advertising parties and individuals, on terms for Kansas, passing through Buffalo, are requested to give him a call at his office at William Hall, No. 150 Main street.

Another Pennsylvania Party.

We observe by the Conneautville, Pa. Courier, that another party is forming in Crawford County to remove to Kansas. The editors say: "We have already the names of several persons who design leaving here for Kansas on the opening of navigation, probably about the 10th of April." If we could reach them with advice in time, we should say to them to bring a steam saw-mill, one with great power, and have it complete in every part, with the exception of the frame, before setting out from there. We again repeat that saw-mills are the great want of the country, and we urge every party leaving the East to unite their purses at St. Louis, and get a first-class mill. It is indispensable to every colony, and there will be much inconvenience if not positive suffering until this plan shall be adopted.

Mechanics who arrive cannot go to work, however skilful, or well provided with tools, without lumber. Those of us here have our capital expended in some other shape, and cannot engage in the business; but those about coming should make a saw-mill the first subject of consideration, and let none have fears that there will be too many. As we have repeatedly remarked, one dozen in this city could be constantly supplied with logs, and would find a home market for all the lumber they could manufacture.

We trust our friends Mason & Sisson will get the "hook" full of names, for there are any quantity of good and true men in Crawford who should love to see in Kansas; but we want none to come expecting to find a paradise until they have made it by labor. At present all is wild and desolate. The new comer may at first be disappointed in consequence of the sudden transit from the refinement of the East to an uncivilized country; but the longer he remains the more he will be delighted and ready to speak in its defense.

Election of Governor.

The Kansas City Enterprise favors the project of the people of Kansas setting apart a day for the purpose of electing a Governor of this Territory, and then to sanction such election, by calling upon the President to appoint to the executive department the person elected. Were it not for the trouble and expense of the matter, and could the ballot-box be left free from foreign influence, we should have no particular objection to such procedure, as it would result in the triumph of election of Gov. REXTER over all opposition. It does seem, however, as if modesty would dictate to our border friends on the other side of the line, that the government of this Territory belongs to the actual residents, not to those who are divided from us by State lines. We are opposed to any one who is not an inhabitant, in the fullest sense of that term, participating in our legislation, or in the executive or judicial department of Kansas, and trust they will speedily arrive when no other will so far forget the rights of his neighbors as to attempt to intrude himself on their prerogative.

Unfortunate.

A gentleman by the name of Aaron E. PLATT met with an accident during the fore part of this week, which deprived him of his right hand, and came near taking his life. He was on his way to this city from Rindge, N. H., and while in the vicinity of Blue Jack's made an effort to remove a shot gun from a freight wagon in which he had placed it. In his effort he moved a loaded rifle in such a manner as to discharge the contents through his hand and into the muscles of his abdomen, where the ball lodged, and was picked out without doing any injury to the intestines.

Mr. P. was brought to this city, and Dr. S. C. HARRIS removed the two middle fingers from about midway of the hand, and dressed it with a view of saving the little and index fingers; but gunshot wounds are difficult to heal, and the patient must suffer for a long time ere he recovers.

River Low.

The Kansas river is lower at this time than it has been at any former period since our arrival in the Territory. It should be remembered that its waters rise in the Rocky mountains, and have to make a circuit of seven or eight hundred miles after the snows in that region melts in the spring before it can reach us at this point. We cannot expect a rise until the middle of May, or the first of June. The same influences operate upon the Missouri, and the water will continue low in that river until a still later period. If the Kansas shall continue to fall, as it has done for the last few days, we shall have but little hope of navigation until the first of June.

That Pamphlet.

We learn that a pamphlet, from the pen of Ex-Governor WALKER, of the Wyandotte, has been published in reply to a letter written to him by us about a year ago, propounding certain interrogatories on which we desired information. The pamphlet has been before the public since last autumn, and yet we have thus far been unable to get hold of it. Will some friend place us under obligations by furnishing us a copy?

True to Themselves.

The editors of the Free State, for the purpose, we suppose, of showing their regard for law and order, engaged in a riot on Saturday morning, just before we go to press, and removed the office of our friend S. N. SIMMONS into the street. The act was in perfect keeping with their whole history since their removal to Lawrence. They came here professing to be rampant free State men, and even assailed and continued the assault from week to week, because, as they alleged, we were not ultra enough on the slavery question. This was continued down to the period of the nominating convention of the Free State party when they showed the cloven foot, and because the people would not put in nomination Mr. CHAPMAN, the subsequent pro-slavery candidate for Legislature, they bolted the nomination, and refused to sustain it, probably supporting the pro-slavery nominee. They were then concerned, or, at least, to a base forgery, as appears by their confession, by which the people of Lawrence were made the victims of their villainy; and now, with force and violence, and against the peace and dignity of the Territory, and in violation of law, they have, in a turbulent and riotous manner, invaded the rights of Mr. SIMMONS, and removed his office into the public highway, thereby creating a nuisance.

Exchanges.

It would afford us much pleasure to send a copy of the HERALD OF FREEDOM to every paper in the United States, if our income would justify such an expense; but we can't do it. We have over six bushels of exchanges now lying unopened before us. One has complained because we desired those papers in want of Kansas news to send us a dollar, for which we would send the HERALD a year without exchange from them. If they don't consider their own papers worth a dollar, then they are imposing upon their subscribers by demanding one and a half to two dollars for them. We don't want to exchange in exchange with them, and our grates, than to be annoyed weekly with opening two or three bushels of papers from which it is not probable, on an average, we should select one item a year. Our paper is filled with Kansas news, and is designed for the eastern reader. The news which has appeared in the eastern papers would be stale to our subscribers in that direction before we could receive it through exchanges, copy, and return it through the mails.

To Be Driven Out.

It appears that Kansas is not the only field which the South has resolved upon controlling, and in which they are determined to have everything their own way. The Washington Sentinel, an administration paper, is getting its ire up, and goes in to the death for clearing the Capital of "Abolitionists." If they disturb the fugitive slave law, or restore the Missouri compromise. Hear the slave-driving, who conceive the representatives of a free people are but equal to the degraded African, on their plantations. "In the next House of Representatives the Abolitionists will have a majority. Should such vile and infamous propositions be made should the vote be taken; should that vote show a majority for the incendiaries of whom we have spoken, then, and we say it solemnly, we would not answer for the consequences. They would deserve, majority though they be, to be driven from the halls of LEGISLATION, as Cromwell drove the corrupt men of his day from their seats in the Halls of the English Legislature."

New Lines of Hacks.

It will be a source of pleasure to our citizens, to learn that BLANCK & LITCHFIELD, have established a semi-weekly line of Hacks, between this place and Kansas city, leaving here each Monday and Thursday morning, at 8 o'clock, and returning on Wednesday and Saturday. They have a nice covered carriage on springs, and with a careful driver and regularity in making trips, hope to succeed in securing a liberal patronage. We commend them to the traveling public as gentlemen in whom the public can confide. A line has long been needed, and we trust it will be soon increased to a daily.

Easton.

This is the name of a new town laid off at Dawson's crossing of Stranger creek, on the Military road leading to Fort Riley, and on to New Mexico and California. It has been long known as an Indian trading post, and from its location, the rich and fertile country by which it is surrounded, the great body of timber, and the almost inexhaustible supply of coal and lime rock in the vicinity, the beauty of the spot and its healthy situation, we cannot help believing that it will be one of the important inland towns in the Territory.

Too Violent Publication.

A letter from C. Stearns, the Kansas correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, to Dr. C. R. BROWN, of this place, has been handed to us for publication. It is too vile, profane, and malicious to appear in the columns of any respectable sheet; and although imported by Dr. R. to let the eastern public see the true character of this self-styled non-resistant, yet we cannot do so without lowering the standard of our journal.

Some disturbance occurred in town on Friday last in relation to our city matters, but it was happily adjusted without any serious injury. Until we have legal tribunals every man should consider himself a vigilant committee, especially appointed as a conservator of the public peace, and should have no means unemployed to prevent disturbance of every kind.

Indians in Trouble.

Just as we go to press we learn from Mr. Thomas Huffaker, of the Territory, that there is every prospect of war between the Sacs and Foxes, and the Kaw Indians. In August last the Sacs killed a Kaw, and ever since hostility has existed between them—the Sacs refusing to pay for the man. The Kaw lately stole some stock from the Sacs; this opened the wound afresh; when, on Sunday last, a party of 20 Sacs and about 4 Kaw men at Mr. McGee's trading-house, near 110 Creek. When they had finished trading, the Sac party started for their camp. The Kaw men followed them, and started off, evidently on a hunting excursion. The next day two of the Kaw were found murdered and scalped. We learn that both tribes are now busy making preparations for a general fight.

We clip the above from the Westport Frontier News. It appears that a large party of Kaw Indians went down to Missouri for the purpose of trade. During their absence the massacre alluded to by the News occurred. There were three Kaw killed instead of two. A messenger was immediately dispatched to the Agent, but he was absent from the Territory. They were then directed to Gov. REXTER, with a letter stating the facts, and asking for aid. It represented that the Sacs were thoroughly armed, and were way-laying the party who had gone to Missouri, and that they proposed destroying the whole on their return route. The Kaw were only partly armed with guns, and were nearly destitute of powder and lead; hence would fall an easy prey to their enemy. The Governor was absent, having left a day or two previous for Washington.

The Kaw, with their mules and horses loaded down with goods, passed thro' this city on Sabbath last, on their return from Missouri, and encamped about a mile west of us. A few hours after a party of Sacs arrived from the south, but probably not desiring a contest in this vicinity, removed to some other locality. The Kaw remained in camp until Wednesday morning, when an express arrived bringing to them the sad intelligence of the death of three of their braves on the Comstock prairie, and their whole band was singled out for destruction.

A party of their braves, accompanied by their Chiefs and Interpreter, applied to several of our prominent citizens for relief. An advertisement was determined to invite the band to visit our town, and give us an exhibition of a war dance, at which time a contribution should be taken up, and a keg of powder and lead purchased for their use.

The party appeared in town just at night, accompanied by the female portion of their tribe, who had journeyed with them to the State. A ring was formed, composed of our citizens, in the center of which was a *fas simile* of the real sons of the forest, costumed, painted and equipped as they go forth to war. Their braves knelt together in a circular form, in the interior of which they had a sort of drum on which they kept up a discordant sound, accompanied by a low humming guttural, while the squaws and children were ranged in the rear, apparently interested spectators of the scene. The dance was wild, and no doubt a faithful delineation of savage life. The promised contribution was taken up, and from the proceeds two small kegs of powder and seventeen pounds of lead were bought and donated to them to be used in hunting buffaloes, or otherwise, as they should feel disposed.

The camp of the Kaw was broken up on the following morning, and they set out for their homes, since which time we have heard nothing from them.

Boston.

This is the name of a town recently commenced in this Territory, on the north side of the Kansas river, at the junction of that stream and the Big Blue. The city site is of unsurpassed beauty and has a large back country adapted to a more dense population than any other town site on the Kansas river.

The Boston association is composed of fifty proprietors. They are actual operators on the ground. They have commenced building this town to make themselves and families homes and not for speculation. They are men of intelligence, enterprise, moral worth, and good pockets. Measures have already been adopted for securing a complete title to the town site, embracing ten quarter sections. Arrangements have also been made for introducing mills and machinery—for building a wall house and fitting a steamboat landing and for placing a ferry across the Kansas and the mouth of the Blue. The organization is a joint stock company, as will be seen by the following which is a section from the constitution:

"The stock of the association shall be divided among the original proprietors—fifty in number, 100 shares shall be reserved for religious and educational purposes, 100 may, at the discretion of the Trustees, be offered as an inducement for the introduction of mills and machinery; and 300 shall be held at the disposal of the Trustees to be assigned to new members, and otherwise applied as may be deemed for the best interests of the association."

Read.

Special attention is invited to the two advertisements of Messrs. F. A. HUNT & Co. of St. Louis; also to that of C. M. & H. M. WARREN, manufacturers of fire and water-proof Composition Roofing.

Memorandum.

For editors, or their abettors, to write letters to the eastern press abounding with falsehoods in relation to a co-temporary, and prejudicing them to his injury, then to quote their own remarks to show public opinion in the East.

We are several days behind time with the issue of our paper, and thus far have found it impossible to bring up. With two additional workmen, which we have just secured, we hope to gain time in a week or two.

Quotations from the Southern Press.

The articles which we have recently extracted from the pro-slavery press, and published under the head of "The Southern Side," is very acceptable to our eastern readers, as showing the hatred which the south entertains towards the advocates of freedom in Kansas, as well as elsewhere. Occasionally an article is so full of invective that we are inclined to doubt whether our own sheet will not be contaminated by giving it currency; and yet we are conscious that the great mass of our friends in the East will never know the real state of things here unless we do continue the publication of these selections.

If proof were wanting that the hatred of slavery had the ascendancy in this Territory we would find it in the excitability of Missourians as evinced in their public journals. Men who are in the right, have no occasion to get angry, bluster, and swear because they can't have things their own way. They are conscious of success in the future, and wait patiently until it is triumphant. True courage is never exhibited in parade, or in denouncing others as vagabonds, or wanting in valor. The most timorous generally exhibit all the courage they possess in bravado, and representing that others are wanting in gallantry.

"The boy," it is said, "whistles as he passes the grave yard after night, for the purpose of inspiring confidence in his own prowess;" but the least sound, or sight which is unusual, quickens his pace, and notwithstanding his artificial stimulant, a few moments will find him far from the scene of danger, and probably making loud protestations of his fearlessness.

Whether this is the motive with our neighbors in making so much bluster we cannot say; but to all candid, intelligent persons who look on disinterestedly we must say they are justly the objects of our contempt, and richly deserve the commiseration of philanthropists. There are others besides Missourians who have recently exhibited similar traits with them; and who may think a portion of these remarks designed for their benefit; we beg leave, however, to give them the assurance that they did not enter our minds until the article was completed, and that we would not for a moment call in question their superior bravery and integrity in the hour of apparent danger.

Fine Arts.

In our opinion a lithographer, an engraver, and a daguerreotypist, each with all the necessary implements for prosecuting his business, would find an ample field for operation in this city. Every imaginary city in Kansas—and their number is legion—of course desires a town plot, also certificates of stock, and sundry other documents. Besides, when the Legislature convenes, there will doubtless be numerous corporations and each will furnish a large amount of work for the lithographer. The engraver will find business in preparing seals, &c., for the various cities and corporations, as well as for private individuals. But few months will probably elapse ere the press will also find employment for the productions of his skill. And as to the daguerreotypist, he will find employment where ever the human face divine is seen.

High Temperature.

The thermometer stood at 90 degrees above zero on Friday last, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The instrument was suspended on a nail, in the inside of a room, on the west side of our office. There was a delightful breeze at the same time which prevented the atmosphere from feeling oppressively warm. We have an idea that old Sol will show himself well qualified for warming purposes ere the first of September.

A Letter signed "Liberalist."

From Louisiana, meets our approbation in every respect; at the same time we prefer not to discuss the question which he proposes to introduce in his communication, as we cannot see how it can be used to advance the freedom of Kansas. This is the great issue with us, and we are unwilling to discuss any measure which can have even a minute tendency to divide the friends of freedom.

A goodly supply of Kansas Songs will be found in the HERALD this week; that entitled "The Kansas Emigrant's Song," was composed for the fifty dollar prize offered by the Secretary of the N. E. Emigrant Aid Company, and is published agreeably to the suggestion of the awarding committee.

A correspondent in the Pittsburgh Dispatch, says:—"If the reader ever has occasion to 'stage it' through Missouri, don't on any consideration, stop at the same hotel the stage does, if you do, you are considered a proper subject for skinning. Expatriation only exerts ridicule."

The atmosphere is very warm, and were it not for the extremely dry weather, and super-abundance of dust, accompanied by high southern winds, the climate would be delightful.

We have two girls setting type in the HERALD OF FREEDOM office. One of them worked for us during the last year of our connection with the Conneautville Courier.

The basement story of the concrete building of Messrs. HURCHESON & HANLOW, is nearly complete.

A Letter from Pennsylvania.

A friend writes us from Crawford county, Pennsylvania, on the 30th of March. His request in regard to files of the Herald is cheerfully complied with. All who wish to be fully posted in regard to Kansas, of course desire complete files from the beginning of the volume, as the early numbers contain valuable information which will never appear again. We make the following extract from his letter which will be found of general interest. He says:

"G. W. BROWN, Esq.—I hope you will not feel so deeply impressed with the old adage, 'out of sight out of mind' as to forget your old friends, or for a moment to harbor the opinion that they have forgotten you."

"The first intimation I had from you since you left, was No. 9 of the Herald. The No. I received was very interesting, and called up many pleasing recollections of the past, which however, will not be forgotten."

"I have not been able to get any subscribers for the Herald, an account of some filthy articles which appeared in some of our county weeklies, charging you with being a 'Traitor to Freedom,' 'not the man to be trusted,' expecting to hear of your having a 'good plantation well stocked with negroes' &c., and, *fools believe it.*"

"We have had the most severe, and extraordinary winter ever known since the settlement of the country. From the 21st day of Nov. we have had almost one perpetual storm, mostly snow with sweeping winds, and continued cold, with the exception of a few days in January."

"The last fourteen days has been stormy. The aggregate temperature of the month 29 deg., varying from zero to 16 deg. generally, and in a few instances 60 deg. during the warmest part of the day. Last year the thermometer was 72 deg. on the 15th of March."

"To-day the sleighing is as good as I have ever seen from here to Meadville, and has been for several days,—snow about eight inches deep. Thermometer from 10 deg. to 28 deg. several days past. 'Cattle are dying by thousands in Ohio and other places heard from, and they must inevitably follow suit here if we have much more such weather as this.'"

"I will send you a meteorological abstract of the weather, soon as I can find leisure to make it out."

"Your meteorological correspondent is doing a fair business for populating Kansas. That register tells more than can be relied upon, than a dozen newspaper articles, on climate. I hope he will continue it."

Slander Refuted.

The following letter from the able editor of the People's Journal, in reply to one from us, in which we took occasion to state the facts in regard to the infamous falsehoods which the mercenary press of this vicinity, and its abettors have been perpetrating upon us during the last winter, will be read with interest.

CORRESPONDENT, PORTER CO., Pa.

MARCH 17, 1855.  
FRIEND BROWN—Your favor of the 1st inst. has just come to hand. I am sorry I gave you the trouble of writing to me, and yet I shall long remember with pleasure your frank and kindly letter."

I was satisfied soon after sending my letter, that the story of your giving up your principles was a gross slander. Afterwards, when three numbers of the Herald came at the same time, I knew that you had been wronged. If I needed more proof—which I do not—I have it in your letter, which replies cheerfully and kindly to the question put me to the editor of yourself and the Aid Company, on the Slavery question. If any thing was wrong, the tone of your letter would have been entirely different. But you will excuse my anxiety. I am looking to Kansas with eager attention. If freedom loses there, what a terrible loss. If it wins there, what a glorious triumph."

My confidence in friends is not easily shaken and my humble influence is at your service from this on to the end of the struggle, or so long as I am permitted to exert any."

Bad men will thrust themselves into every good movement. It seems the effort to make Kansas a free State is no exception to this rule, for I can hardly think of any other than a bad man would act as your assailant, no matter what his professions."

The HERALD is regularly received now, and I read it with great interest, as do all my family."

With the best wishes for your prosperity I beg to subscribe myself your friend, JNO. S. MANN."

Pro-Slavery Rejoicing.

The following precious *notice* was issued in the shape of an extra from the Richmond, Mo. Enterprise Office, of date April 24, '55, and was headed in large capitals, in display letters, "O K on the Goose Question. All Hail Pro-Slavery Party Victorious!! The Smoke of the battle is over!"

"Friday the 30th ult. was a proud and glorious day—one long to be remembered; the triumph of the pro-slavery party is overwhelming and complete."

"Come on Southern men—bring your slaves and fill up the Territory. Kansas is saved! Abolitionism is rebuked, her fortress stormed, her flag is dragging in the dust! The tri-colored platform has fallen with a crash, the rotten timbers of its structure were not sufficient to sustain the small fragments of the party."

"Kansas has proved herself to be S. O. Q."

Correspondence.

From the Buffalo Democracy.

The Coming Indian War.

Preparations are being made, upon a scale as nearly great as any thing this administration can approach, for the prosecution of a war against the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi, and we shall soon hear of the concentration of forces at frontier points, in readiness for the forward movement. Before the final order to march shall be given, the step have been taken, from which there is no retreat, let us look at the subject from another point of view than that taken by the belligerent Secretary of War; and with eyes less colored and angry, try to discover if there be not some little relief for the hard picture which Washington legislators and army executives paint, of the poor Redskin."

The war of extermination denounced against the prairie tribes has been forced upon us, say its advocates, by the treachery and cruelty of the Indians. We do this, and appeal to facts to sustain us. Since the emigration to California commenced, the bands of nomads who inhabit the vast buffalo-range have found their supplies of food gradually diminishing, and have been forced to appeal to the whites for partial relief from starvation. They have frequently, even, denied the prairie about the agency, preferred to steal a cow or a horse, and not to die for the want of meat. This is no crime, among Indians, although the refusal of hospitality, that they are only carrying out the law of their being, which requires them to eat, by means of an obnoxious religious superiority, and claiming a more refined civilization. This has gone on for six years, and until the whole Indian country is excited to fury against the emigrants. They appeal to government, represent the wrongs done them, acknowledge, frankly the sins they have committed, and ask first for food, then for protection, promising, and with earnest faith, to repay their hands from shedding white blood. They receive all manner of governmental pledges, and, for a time are quiet. But they cannot understand why their "Great Father," who has so much money and such great houses and big canoes and barns so much powder and shows so much hunting, why he cannot send them some cattle, at once, instead of waiting until some future time; and so after patiently starving for another few months, hunger drives them to steal another cow or more horses, and retaliation, re-retaliation, murders, scalping, and cruelties ensue. Then the treaties are broken, the Indians have not kept the faith, and have forfeited all right to the corn and cattle which they never sent. So, the poor Indians again resort to their only refuge from death by starvation, and rob the emigrants, whom they have now come to consider their natural enemies."

Thus it is constantly. Witness the Fort Laramie massacre, the proximate cause of the coming horrors. A lame cow, which had been procured from another step, was butchered by some Indians—under what circumstances? Why, the bands had come in, to the number of thousands of individuals, men, women, and children, and were encamped about the Fort, waiting for their annuities, and actually without food, during several days, during which they will have the money and supplies were within the walls of the Fort. They were not angels, nor yet Cherubim; they had stomachs, and so had their children, who were crying for food, and a lame cow, of no use to any one, turned adrift upon a prairie, was an enticing piece of property. They killed it, ate it, offered it to a family, who had butchered it, but told the officer to come and take him, and they would offer no resistance. What did that officer do? He sent another and a younger officer, just out of West Point, and possessed of a constitutional dread of Indians, to negotiate—not with the white flag and clean hands, but with fixed bayonets, and spheroidal shot. The diplomatic union asked for the cow-stealer, and received for reply, "There he is, take him!" This was too much for the great country's dignity, which that inexperienced and nervous young officer supposed to be concentrated in him, and he ordered him to be shot. What came of it then, we know. What is hereafter to result from that foolish order, God alone can foresee.

Letter of Instruction to Postmasters.

Post Office Department, March 22, 1855.

Sir—Your letter of the 20th inst. is received. In answer, I am directed by the Postmaster General to inform you—

1. The act of 3rd March, 1855, making no provision for unpaid letters to places within the United States, on the same day following any such unpaid letter, or letters being put into a Post-Office, the Postmaster thereof will post conspicuous in his office a list of the same, stating that they are held for postage. If not attended to, such letters must be returned monthly to the Dead Letter Office.

2. Letter paid should be dispatched, or followed with the additional postage due at the prepaid rate according to distances established by said act, except where the omission to pay the correct amount is known to have been intentional, when they should be treated the same as letters wholly unpaid.

3. It is proper to forward a letter when requested in writing. When forwarded, no additional postage should be charged, if the letter, contrary to its address, has been misdirected. If it has been sent according to its address, and then forwarded, it must be charged with additional postage at the prepaid rate, according to distance, established by the act of March 3d, 1855, as aforesaid.

4. Ship-letters as they cannot be prepaid, are not supposed to be embraced in the act, will continue to be dispatched agreeably to the act of March 3d, 1855. I am respectfully, your obedient servant, HORATIO KING, First Assistant Postmaster-General.

Letter from Big Blue.

BOSTON, KANSAS T. April 7, '55.  
MR. EDITOR—The above is the name of a city recently laid out at the junction of the Kansas and Blue rivers. The proprietors are men of enterprise and moral worth—men of the right stamp. The site of the city is very beautiful and has a fine landing, and the rich prairies in the vicinity are last being settled by men who will soon "make the desert blossom as the rose."

Our representative district is the only one of which I have heard, where the rights of the colored man are being maintained, and the demands of their "Great Father," they have been bayoneted, sabred, scalped, and roasted by thousands. Their blood appeals to Heaven for revenge. On this country shall one day surely fall a retribution as terrible as is just. With the amplest opportunity for kindness, and impelled to its exercise by every consideration of justice and magnanimity, we have ignored the thought of leniency, and enacted a part more cruel than the bloodiest savage could have imagined, because we sin against effluential light. The only Indian victim of the Laramie massacres that the Father, Rhine, and Rhone, now flow freely over the prairie, is unknown in Rome, and the waves of the Euxine dash their wintry foam uncatalyzed upon the rocks. Some have ascribed these climate changes to agriculture, the cutting down of dense forests, the exposure of the upturned soil to the summer sun, and the draining of great marshes. We do not believe that such great changes could have been produced on the climate of any country by agriculture, and we are certain that no such theory can account for the contrary change of climate—from warm to cold winters—which history tells us has taken place in our own countries those named. Greenland received its name from the emerald herbage which once clothed its valleys and mountains; and its east coast, which is now inaccessible, on account of perpetual ice heaped upon its shores, was in the eleventh century, the seat of flourishing Scandinavian colonies all trace of which is now lost. Cold Labrador was named Vinland by the Northmen, who visited it A. D. 1000, and were charmed with its verdant fields.

The cause of these changes is an important inquiry. A pamphlet, by John Murray, civil engineer, has recently been published in London, in which he endeavors to attribute these changes of climate to the changeable position of the magnetic poles. The magnetic variation or declination of the needle is well known. At the present time it amounts in London to 23 degrees west of north, while in 1656, the line of variation passed through England, and then removed gradually until 1816. In that year a great removal of ice took place on the coast of Greenland, hence, it is inferred, that the cold icebergs had never been raised towards an American shore, save to offer food or succor. He fell, at the word "Fire." How many more like souls are to follow his to the happy hunting-grounds, time alone can show—probably scores. And when the "retaliation" shall have been completed, and the agents of it leaning upon their dripping blades, and casting their eyes over the broad domain, strewn with bleeding corpses, and smoking villages shall felicitate themselves upon the havoc they have caused, *apprehend the history of a previous "retaliation" may recur to the memory of some one among them, and he may drop a tear as he repeats the heart-broken exclamation of the lone old chief, "Who is there to mourn for Logan? Not one!"*

Freemasonry.

Rev. G. W. HURCHESON, will preach at the "Church" next Sabbath evening, at half past 7 o'clock.

Election—Official Returns.

First Council District.—T. Johnson, pro-slavery, 900; E. Chapman, 904; J. K. Goodin, free-soil, 272; S. N. Wood, 278.  
Second Council District.—A. K. McDonald, free-soil, 317; J. A. Wakefield, free-soil, 12.  
Third Council District.—H. J. Strickler, pro-slavery, 689; H. Rice, free-soil, 17.  
Fourth Council District.—A. M. Coffey, pro-slavery, 683; D. Lykins, 683; M. T. Morris, free-soil, 183; J. P. Fox, 183.  
Fifth Council District.—W. Barbee, pro-slavery, 343—no opposition.  
Sixth Council District.—Jno. Donaldson, pro-slavery, 396; M. F. Conway, free-soil, 149.  
Seventh Council District.—J. W. Forman, pro-slavery, 478—no opposition.  
Eighth Council District.—W. T. Richardson, pro-slavery, 234; J. P. Whitehead, independent, 68.  
Ninth Council District.—D. A. N. Grover, pro-slavery, 419; no opposition.  
Tenth Council District.—H. A. Rice, pro-slavery, 1129; L. J. Eastin, 1126; R. H. Tinsley, free-soil, 66; A. J. Whitney, 65.  
Representative Districts.  
First District.—A. S. Johnson, pro-slavery, 120; A. F. Fowler, free-soil, 19.  
Second District.—J. Whitlock, pro-slavery, 780; A. B. Wade, 781; J. M. Banks, 781; J. H. Hutchison, free-soil, 252; E. D. Ladd, 253; P. P. Fowler, 253.  
Third District.—D. S. Croysdale, pro-slavery, 366; C. K. Holliday, free-soil, 4; M. W. McKee, pro-slavery, 222; A. S. Rice, independent, 25; H. Rice, free-soil, 2.  
Eleventh, St. Mary's and Silver Lake.—F. J. Marshall, pro-slavery, 344; R. H. Tinsley, free-soil, 19; P. M. Kartney, 7.  
Twelfth, Wolf River and Donphan.—J. H. Springfield, pro-slavery, 418; R. L. Kirk, 394; G. A. Ouder, 394; J. Landis, 46; Joel Ryan, independent, 27.  
Burr Oak District.—J. P. Blair, pro-slavery, 256; T. W. Watson, 258; J. Fee, free-soil, 2.  
Kickapoo District.—H. Harris, pro-slavery, 412; W. Weddle, 412, no opposition.  
Hickory District.—Dr. W. H. Tebbe, pro-slavery, 237; C. Hart, free-soil, 3.  
Fifth Election District.—M. Heiskell, pro-slavery, 682; A. Wilkinson, 679; H. Younger, 682; Saml. Scott, A. J. Barr, J. P. Blair, T. W. Watson, J. H. Springfield, R. L. Kirk, H. Whitney, J. Weddle, Dr. W. H. Tebbe, S. J. Houston.  
A majority in each House obtained certificates—nine in the Council, and fifteen in the House, one free soiler in each House declared elected.

Changes of Climate.

The following from the Scientific American, contains some interesting facts, and treats of a very feeling subject, worthy of a careful investigation:  
History informs us that many of the countries of Europe which now possess very mild winters, at one time experienced severe cold during this season of the year. The Tiber, at Rome, was often frozen over, most at one time for forty days in that city. The Euxine Sea was frozen over every winter during the time of O